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Kabul Times (July 28, 1962, vol. 1, no. 121)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY: Maximum +33°C, Minimum +17°C, Sun sets today at 6-45 p.m., Sun rises tomorrow at 5-06 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Near Shahi Pul; Blue NEWS STALLS Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Emphasis On Closer Ties Among Neighbour Countries IRANIAN SHAH'S ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

KABUL, July 28.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran visited the Afghan National Assembly at 5-15 p.m. yesterday, where he delivered a speech before the nation's representatives.

U.S.A. May Modify Stand At Test Ban Talks

WASHINGTON, July 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy yesterday conferred with his top advisers on how far the U.S.A. should modify its stand in the Geneva test ban talks, but no decision was reached.

The President is recalling Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. negotiator at Geneva, before making a final decision. Mr. Dean is expected here on Monday for talks with the President.

The White House spokesman, Mr. Pierre Salinger, denied recent reports of disagreement among the President's advisers over how far the U.S.A. can ease U.S. demands for international inspection of a nuclear test ban.

"These stories are inaccurate and there is no substantial disagreement among the President's principal advisers on this subject," he told reporters.

The Shah Of Iran

Calls On His Majesty

KABUL, July 28.—His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahinshah of Iran paid a return visit to His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace on Thursday afternoon. Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, and Mr. Abbas Araam, the Iranian Minister for External Affairs, together with Mr. Zulfikari, the Ambassador of Iran at the Court of Kabul, were also present at this meeting.

Premier Daoud's Reception

KABUL, July 28.—A reception held by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, at Spozhmai Restaurant in Kargha at 8-15 last night in honour of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran was attended by the President of the National Assembly, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, Cabinet members, members of His Majesty the Shahinshah's entourage, high ranking civil and military officials, the diplomatic corps, and newspaper editors of the capital, together with their wives and children.

His Majesty the King was also present and a brilliant fireworks display was held by the Kabul Municipal authorities.

His Majesty the Shah was received at the entrance of the Assembly building by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President, the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Assembly.

When His Majesty the Shah entered the hall there was a thunderous applause from the deputies.

The Shahinshah, in his speech, stated that from the point of view of safeguarding the freedom and independence and attaining all-round progress in this region it was "important for us to have the closest and most sincere relations with one another."

Dr. Zahir, in his speech of welcome, said "he had the honour to welcome His Majesty the Shah of Iran to Afghanistan on behalf of the members of the Afghan National Assembly.

He said that the Shahinshah's trip to Afghanistan was the re-assertion of the brotherly and friendly ties which had always existed between the Afghan and Iranian nations. These ties had been based, he said, on mutual respect and good will of the people of the two countries.

The President of the National Assembly said, "We are happy that Your Majesty's visit to Afghanistan will further strengthen these amicable ties and representatives of the National Assembly have the pleasure of welcoming you warmly as the first person of our brother and neighbour country, Iran."

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Majesty the Shahinshah:

Mr. Chairman—esteemed representatives:

Attending such a magnificent gathering at the Capital of our friendly and neighbouring country is the cause for our heartfelt happiness. It is needless to mention that our two countries and nations have deep relations from the linguistic, religious and historical points of view, an example of which can seldom be seen among other nations of the world; that is why we want the progress and prosperity of our Afghan brothers to the same extent as we are in favour of our own progress and prosperity. Before anything else at this great meeting I would like to reiterate my sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to us by His Majesty the King, the nation and the Government of Afghanistan.

These feelings and sentiments are in fact the manifestation of real bonds of friendship between the nations of Iran and Afghanistan. At the moment both Afghanistan and Iran are struggling hard to achieve progress and pros-

(Contd. on Page 4)



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and His Majesty the King at the reception at Spozhmai Restaurant held yesterday by Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, in honour of the Iranian Shah. The Prime Minister can be seen second from left.

Closer Afghan-Iranian Ties Stressed Banquet Speeches By Shahinshah And His Majesty

KABUL, July 28.—A banquet was given by His Majesty the King in honour of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at Dilkushah Palace at 8-30 p.m. Thursday.

The function was attended by fairs on behalf of Afghanistan His Royal Highness Marshal Shah and by Mr. Abbas Aram, the Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Iranian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Kabul, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Zulfikari, the Ambassador of the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, Cabinet Members, members of the Shahinshah's entourage, some officers of the Royal Army, the Governor and the Mayor of Kabul, and heads of the diplomatic corps.

Speeches were delivered by His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah.

His Majesty Shahinshah of Iran and His Majesty the King on Thursday stressed the need for peace and stability in the banquet speeches.

The Shahinshah said that "for countries like ours which have to cover within a few years a distance which the advanced nations of the world have covered in a number of centuries, this need for peace and stability is not only desirable but also a vital necessity."

His Majesty the Shahinshah, of Iran and his entourage visited the Mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah at 10-15 on Friday morning and laid a flower wreath on his tomb and prayed for his soul.

Talks on subjects of mutual interests took place between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at 10-30 a.m. yesterday at Gulkhana Palace. The talks were also attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Bismadi, Director-General of Political Af-

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 28.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week-ended July 26, 1962.

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education; Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department; Mr. Sidiqi, the Governor of Kataghan province; and Brigadier General Azim, Commandant General of the Labour Corps and Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Rishtiya To Be Afghan Envoy in Khartoum

KABUL, July 28.—The Government of Sudan has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Sayyed Kassem Rishtiya as His Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary at Khartoum.

Mr. Rishtiya will continue in his present post as Afghan Ambassador to the United Arab Republic.

Bid To Solve Algerian Political Crisis TOP-LEVEL TALKS BEGIN IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, July 28, (Reuter).—Top-level talks began here yesterday in a fresh bid to solve the political crisis which has split Algeria since the country became independent on July 3. Mr. Mohammed Khider, right-hand man of the dissident Vice-Premier, Mr. Ben Bella, arrived here and had talks lasting several hours with the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government, Mr. Ben Khedda. The meeting is a follow-up to talks between the two sides in

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 28, 1962 ALGERIAN RIFT CLOSING

There are hopeful signs that the threat of a civil war has receded in Algeria. Mr. Yazid, one of the Ministers in the Provisional Government, who is now in Paris, is optimistic that the political crisis is nearing its end.

The leaders of the rival Moslem groups led by Mr. Ben Bella and Mr. Ben Khedda have been having talks in Algiers on transferring to the Capital the seven-man Political Bureau, set up last week in Tlemcen in Western Algeria, by the dissident Deputy Premier, Mr. Ben Bella and his civilian and army supporters.

Mr. Ben Khedda is already reported to have approved the Bureau with the condition that the National Liberation Front's National Council (Parliament) should ratify it. The Ben Bellas have been asking for such a meeting from the beginning of the rift in the Algerian leadership because they believe they have a majority in it.

However, it can be reasonably expected that if a free play of parliamentary proceedings is allowed the Council will ratify it quickly, thus enabling both sides to work jointly for the consolidation of the freedom living and to develop and consolidate friendship with all nations and more especially with

A post-independence split in a broad-based nationalist movement is perhaps not very strange but it is time the Algerian leaders should, by keeping the country's interests and future in view, settle their differences amicably. And all Algeria's friends like Afghanistan will be happy if the current top-level talks in Algiers between the rival groups end successfully.

Already Mr. Belkacem Krim has announced the formation of

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE THE PRESS AND RADIO NEW DETECTION METHODS AT A GLANCE MAY SOLVE DEADLOCK

The sub-committee of the Geneva Disarmament Conference on banning of nuclear tests might get down to real business in the near future.

By WAKIBEEEN

This sub-committee, which until three years ago had conducted its affairs on an independent way has been operating for the past three years within the framework of the 17-nation Geneva Conference.

The main stumbling block in the way of the sub-committee is the method for respecting the underground tests from far distances. The Americans had so far held that it was essential to have on-the-spot inspection for finding out whether an underground nuclear explosion had taken place.

For, they argued, national means available were not capable enough to detect tests when taking place in long distances and distinguishing from earthquakes. The Soviets, on the other hand, have argued that national means were capable of detecting underground tests no matter where they took place and thus to insist on having on-the-spot inspection would amount to nothing but "espionage" in the particular country.

With the current underground tests which the United States Atomic Energy Commission carried out in Nevada, it has been said that the West might change its position in this regard. A United States Defence Department announcement made some weeks ago said that detection of underground tests in Nevada had yielded new scientific information which, it was believed, would help distinguish between earthquakes and man-made explosions. This is a new element, which, if introduced in the Geneva Conference, might well become a turning point in solving the deadlock.

President Kennedy had a meeting yesterday with his top military and diplomatic advisers to consider the latest information made available to his administration regarding underground nuclear tests.

As to whether the West would abandon its stand on the principle of "on-site inspection" is not known. The predictions are that although they may not abandon it in such a principle by any means, the United States, as a result of the new data recently obtained, might propose the modification of

vious Western proposal in this field. Along with this another hopeful trend has developed, and that is a British proposal suggesting that scientists from both the East and the West should meet and discuss whether it is possible to detect underground nuclear tests without carrying on-the-spot inspections. The position so far has been that while the Soviet Union has rejected the on-the-spot inspection proposals, the West has insisted on this. Only last week Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, while in Geneva for signing the Laos's declaration once again repeated this proposal and said it would endanger the USSR's national security; the West, though it is considering to modify its proposals in this connection, has said that international on-site inspection is a must.

If the scientists, on the basis of the British proposal, meet and agree on some principles, then along with the new positions adopted there might be chances of reaching an agreement in this regard within a few months and thus avoiding more series of tests, other than the one announced by the Soviet Union.

Kabul Radio in its commentary on Thursday said: His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahinshah of Iran, arrived in Kabul on Thursday on the invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

This is the first time that the paramount leader of the Iranian nation is on a visit to Afghanistan as the guest of our beloved sovereign. The citizens of Kabul, representing the Afghan nation, lined the routes of the capital city of Afghanistan to greet their sovereign's esteemed guest.

To the Afghans their King is the symbol of their goodwill, good fortune and prosperity; they are traditionally devoted to their sovereign and consider him as the fountainhead of their national aspirations. That is why they are cordially greeting their monarch's distinguished guest with genuine sincerity.

Great personalities from other countries have visited our country; such visits have invariably contributed towards the development and consolidation of ties between Afghanistan and these lands. We, therefore, firmly believe that the current visit of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran will exert its influence upon relations between the two brother Islamic countries. It is also hoped that the present visit of the Shahinshah would also enable the two sovereigns of two brother and neighbouring countries to obtain a closer knowledge of each other's views and wishes for the good of the two countries. Afghanistan and Iran, as two Moslem and neighbouring countries, are bound by strong ties of friendship; they source of heartfelt pleasure and happiness for us. We are fully aware that this brotherly feeling and ties of spiritual unity are reciprocal and our Afghan brothers themselves as much associated with us in our destiny as we do in theirs. Our spiritual unity is not limited to the present or the past; in fact it is a robust tree

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme: 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT on 75 Metre Band News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme: 3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme: News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme: 10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme: 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music 7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

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DEPARTURES: Kabul—Kandahar: Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0. Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

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His Majesty the King (left) and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran (right) delivering the banquet speeches on Thurs day.

FLORA & FAUNA The Bird Life Of Afghanistan

By GULBAZ Afghanistan is a mountainous country, but it also has vast plains, which are in certain cases only a few hundred feet above sea-level and even below sea-level as is the case in south-western Afghanistan at Hamun in Afghan-Seistan. This makes it a 'country of contrasts' in which think that anyone (I mean hunt-side by side with burning plains, it Nightingales, called 'Bulbul-Central, Northern and north-eastern Afghanistan have high mountain ranges and are well wooded; south-eastern Afghanistan, including Kandahar, Grishk, Farah, Shorabak, Regzar, and the southern parts of Herat Province, Maimana and Mazar-i-Sharif Provinces, are level.

Although conservation laws are few and no 'closed' season is observed, yet the ruggedness of the terrain and the difficulty of hunting have helped in preserving Afghanistan's wild game. In which has been watered and nourished over the ages. In the country of Afghanistan today vast activities for progress are taking place; they have begun with the initiative and special attention of Your Majesty for enriching this country with the latest industrial and social progress made in the present-day world and for raising the standard of living of the Afghan nation.

As you know we, too, started a great and perpetual effort for this very purpose and towards this very aim ten years ago. We believe that you also like us need peace, tranquility together with health and an ever-increasing prosperity in this matter which friendly and fraternal Afghan guarantees the welfare and prosperity of the future generation of our nations.

For countries like ours, which have to cover within a few years a distance which the advanced nations of the world have covered in a number of centuries, this need for peace and stability is not only desirable but also a vital necessity.

That is why the words of peace and mutual understanding will welcome listeners among us because this is a message which we and you have heard from our great scientists, poets, philosophers over the centuries and we are well acquainted with it. I carry the most cordial message of friendship and unity from the Iranian nation to the Afghan, and request Your Majesty to convey this message of love to all our Afghan brothers and am even now the National Assembly and certain Cabinet members.

The birdlife in Afghanistan include nearly every kind of partidge, finch and birds of prey. These are the Chukar, called 'Zirkeh' in Pukhto and 'Kabk' in Farsi (the Francolin Partridge), the grey partridge (Teetar or Durrai), the black partridge (Zari), the large bustard-like Moonal, found only among the perennal snows (Kabk-i-Dari). This bird is mottled-grey and grows to the size of a Turkey; it is very good eating and can also be domesticated.

The Pheasant The ring-necked pheasant is found in large numbers in Kandahar and Mazar-i-Sharif provinces as well as in other parts of Northern Afghanistan. The finches include the gold-finch (called and the house and wild sparrow-finch with a red spot on its head, and the grosbeak, the linnet, and others. The larger game birds include Bustard (called Togh-Dari or Dogh-Dagh, also 'Taloor'), various kinds of ducks, including the mallard, coot, pintail and nearly every other variety of water fowl (the white and grey cranes and pelicans etc.)

The birds of prey include the Vulture (Homa), the White or Lesser Vulture, the Raven, the ring-necked crow and the red-beaked crow. The bigger game include the Once or mountain leopard (Panthera Uncia), big-horn sheep (called Quch-i-Kohi), Marcopolo Sheep (Ovis Poli), Ibex, 'Markhor' (Mountain Goat), the Gazelle, Wild Pigs, the wolf (which grows to a large size and are equal to and sometimes larger than the lesser carnivores include the mink fox (silver and grey foxes), stone marten, wild-cat, coyotes, and wolverine etc.) Other animals are the horse, asses, camels (both the Bactrian and local varieties), Goden Eagle, the Moon-tailed Eagle (Uqqab-i-Mahtab-Dum), the falcon, the sparrow-hawk, the shrike, the Greater ghan and Badakshan Provinces.

The players are in their prime as "Chap-Andaaz" between the ages 20-40, but unless illness forces a player to quit the game, he can play it till the age of 70. At present, there are certain players in Northern Afghanistan, who are 70 years old, but still in the game. 'Buzkashi' is an arduous game needing great stamina and physical prowess; it is, therefore, necessary for a novice to be of good physique and healthy. In order to achieve physical perfection and full control of one's limbs, the budding players receive physical training on the ground as well. This includes wrestling to impart suppleness to their limbs and also to develop their muscles.

It is for this reason that Buz-Kashi players are called by the title of "Pahlawan" meaning "Wrestler". Some of the living and well-known Pahlawans in Northern Afghanistan are: Maqsoom, Khudai-Nazar, Khudai-Berdi, Korban, Kulich, of Mazar-i-Sharif Province, Sayyed Omer Lal Jan, Ghulam Jan, Habeeb, Abdul Hafeez, Barkush, and Ashraf from Kataghan Province, Hakeem, Tokhta, Rasheed, Qurban from Shiberghan, and Kochum, Khaleef, Mohammad Wuraz, Makhi and Saleh from Maimana Province.

The players are very fastidious about their food, which must be nourishing and energising. They use plenty of meat and fruits; the cantaloupes, which are one of the very best found in the world, also form a considerable part of their diet. Buzkashi game is played from mid-October, coinciding with His Majesty the King's birthday, to the end of March, i.e. for six months in the year.

National Sports Of Afghanistan

"BUZKASHI"

"Buzkashi" (literally meaning "Pulling the Goat" or "Carrying the Goat") is a popular game played on horseback by a number of players; in this game a calf is first killed, its head is severed and then the carcass is limed, i.e. put in lime, to make it slippery. This calf, generally a well-grown one, becomes the "Gbat" or "Buz" in the game. Much has been written about this game and its rule. In this article we will endeavour to describe the methods used to train young "Chap-Andaaz" as the players are called.

According to Mr. Noor Mohammad, the Vice-President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, anyone wishing to take up this game, must start at an early age; generally, ten-year old children learn horsemanship; this training-intensive and continuous—lasts till the apprentice is fifteen years old. At first, the trainees use 'quiet' mounts, but gradually turn to more spirited and faster animals. When considerable time is devoted to this art and the incumbent is pronounced an accomplished horseman, he enters the "Buzkashi" arena, where he learns the art of 'grabbing' the trophy, 'grappling' with other contestants, 'lifting' and 'saddling' the carcass and other intricacies of the art.

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Shah's Speech

At Assembly

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perity. Undoubtedly any success made by these and other nations of this region in this regard would be to the benefit of the entire world: because the vast geographical regions to which our countries belong, after a long period of decline, has today attained its historic importance in the world, and is now playing a very sensitive role in the destiny of world peace. The more the peace and political stability of this region is promoted not only the social and economic progress of the nations belonging to it would be attained but also the world can be rest assured of the better possibility of peace and tranquility.

It is our sincere wish that general disarmament will become a reality and that the spectre of discord, controversy and destruction which is threatening mankind today will be wiped out from the world once and for all. But until this desire materializes every country is responsible for safeguarding its own interests and defending its freedom and independence. We can, in no way, allow ourselves any complacency in this regard. Still it is not irrelevant if I mention that we have decided to cut the number of Iranian army conscripts by 15 per cent.

We have to pay attention to the fact that both from the point of view of safeguarding our freedom and independence and also from the point of view of attaining political, economic and social progress of all the neighbouring countries in this region of the world, it is important for us to have the closest and the most sincere relations with one another.

Because discord and controversy between these nations will not be to the benefit of any one of them but on the contrary others would make use of such a situation for the attainment of aims which will not be in the interest of any one of these nations.

For us, who are struggling hard for the renewal of the moral and material lives of our nations and countries, peace and co-operation is very vital and it is only through this way that we can achieve real progress.

Fortunately Afghanistan under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King is taking rapid strides towards progress.

I have become acquainted with the high aspirations of His Majesty the King for the progress and prosperity of this country not only in my present series of talks with His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah but also a few years ago when I had the honour to welcome His Majesty as our most esteemed guest in Teheran. I am fully aware that the esteemed representatives with a spirit of patriotism and realism are conscious of the special importance of the situation of our countries in the present-day world and are meeting the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them with deep penetration and ability. Fortunately our lands have been the cradle of brilliant civilization and culture in the past, which through long centuries was supported by highest moral and ethical methods.

This moral pillar which was our greatest guardian in the historic events and struggles can and should be our real guide in the struggle against ignorance and discord today. You and we, as also other nations in this region of the world who have a common



His Majesty the Shah of Iran addressing the National Assembly yesterday. Dr. Zahir, the President of the Assembly is seated second from left top.

Pakistani Military Post Destroyed

KABUL, July 28.—A group of Pakhtunistani nationalists on June 17 destroyed with explosives a portion of the Pakistani military establishment at Bada Baira, says a report from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Another group of Pakhtunistani nationalists on the same date fired on a number of Pakistani policemen in a section of Peshawar City. The clash between the nationalists and police lasted 30 minutes.

Another report states that a force of Pakistani gendarmerie stationed at Moorath Meera village in Thanawal Balla district, Hazara Province, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan opened fire on a large gathering of villagers, in which a number of people were killed.

According to the Pakistani authorities the villagers had refused to pay their revenue. The report adds that the village is still guarded by troops. A number of villagers have been held for questioning and a large number have been sent to jail. Most of the inhabitants of villages nearby have fled to the mountains and forests to escape persecution by the Pakistani Army.

destiny whether we wanted or not, are all blessed with the same lot and we should be inspired by this force for the building of great future for us. It is certain that Almighty God whose blessings have always been with us will support us in this way which is the right and just way, leading to the prosperity of millions of people of these nations.

MARCH-PAST BY ARMoured UNITS U.N. Mission Urges Sanctions Against South-West Africa

KABUL, July 28.—His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran inspected the marchpast of Armoured Units this morning.

The two sovereigns arrived in an open car at the place where the units had taken their position and took the salute. Later they proceeded to the Royal Pavilion. They were received by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, the Minister of Court and Commandant of the Central Forces, at the entrance of the pavilion.

When His Majesty the King and his esteemed guest entered the Royal Pavilion, the marchpast of the Armoured Unit started.

Those present on this occasion included, apart from His Majesty the Shahinshah's entourage, a number of senior officers of the Royal Army.

U.K. TO REPAY DEBT TO I.M.F.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Reuters).—Britain is to repay the whole \$512 million (about £182 million) of her outstanding debt to the International Monetary Fund on July 31—less than a year after she borrowed it—the I.M.F. announced here yesterday.

NEW DELHI, July 28, (Reuters).—India has decided to buy more MIG-4 high-altitude helicopters to carry men and equipment to far-flung outposts along the long and mountainous northern frontier, informed sources said here yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 28.—(UPI).—A strong recommendation of sanctions against South Africa was handed to the UN Committee for South-West Africa yesterday by its two principal officers.

The Philippine Ambassador, Mr. Victorio Carpio, Committee Chairman, and Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, Vice Chairman, gave the UN body a joint report which asserted that it appeared that nothing "short the use of force" would persuade the South African Government to end its rule over South-West Africa.

They declared there was an urgent need for the General Assembly to maintain pressure on South Africa to change its policies for the former German territory that was mandated to it by the League of Nations after World War I.

They said South Africa should be given a "short period" in which to comply with an array of U.N. resolutions on South-West Africa dating back to 1946 when the General Assembly recommended that the territory be brought under the U.N. trusteeship system.

WASHINGTON, July 28, (UPI).—President Kennedy and Prince Souvanna Phouma, the new Premier of neutralist Laos, yesterday described the future of that south-east Asian kingdom as a test of world peace.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **BAND OF ANGLES**; starring: Clark Gable and Yvonne De-carlo.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-20 p.m. American film **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDGE**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Masons; Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KANCH KI GURIA**; starring: Saida Khan and Manuch Kumar.

Situation In Algeria

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are hopes. I personally think there are hopes for conciliation."

The talks opened as two other Vice-Premiers opposing Mr. Ben Bella, M. Mohammed Boudiaf and Mr. Belkacem Krim, announced in Tizi Ouzou the creation of a "committee for the defence of the revolution."

Observers said this committee is obviously intended as a reply to the seven-man political Bureau set up by M. Ben Bella to take charge of the affairs.

Mr. Krim, who arrived here yesterday from Tizi Ouzou, described the Ben Bella Political Bureau as "illegal."

A Ben Bell spokesman in Oran, Western Algeria, said that Mr. Khider's visit to Algiers was "a very important and complex State mission."

Mr. Khider resigned from his post as Minister of State shortly before independence and flew to Rabat.

In Paris yesterday another Minister of State, Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed, said he was resigning from his post and from the 72-member National Council (Parliament), which he said was not a responsible organism.

Mr. Ahmed said his resignation was a political act and "not an abandonment of the fight."

He arrived in Paris on Thursday night with Mr. Saad Dahlab, who announced his resignation as Foreign Minister earlier this month. Both men were due to leave Paris later last night for an undisclosed destination.

Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, arrived in Paris yesterday from Tunis but said he was returning "soon" to Algeria.

Mr. Slim Ben Ghazi, head of Provisional Government, returned to Tunis last night from a two-week visit to Algeria in which he had talks with Mr. Ben Bella.